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ABSTRACT

Findings contained in the "Indiana Library Studies," (Available as: ED 044131-044145 and ED 046472-046474), have been used as background material for development of the Library Services and Construction Act Five-Year Program. Three major development areas are called for: (1) strengthening the Indiana State Library; (2) designation of resource centers within the state; (3) establishment of no more than fourteen and no less than eight Area Library Services Authorities (two Areas may join to form one ALSA), whose membership includes all types of libraries. The Area Library Services Authorities follow the pattern established by Executive Order designated fourteen socioeconomic regions in Indiana. (Other State Plans are: LI003985 through 003993, LI003995 through 004004, LI004027 through LI004035, LI004038 through LI004041, and LI004043 through LI004046.) (Author/NH)

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ED 070490

INDIANA

LIBRARY SERVICE

Five-year Program for

Expenditure of LSCA Funds

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LI 004 042

Indiana State Library
Indianapolis, Indiana
May 15, 1972

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TO: The U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare

N O C O M M E N T

N O T I C E

The undersigned, a designated representative of the Governor of the State of Indiana, has reviewed the State Plan document attached and certifies that the Governor has no wish to comment on it.

Signed David G. Norrick

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PREFACE

The coming years promise significant developments in Indiana libraries. Services and programs developed for library users and potential users must further expand their opportunities for education, information, and recreation through their local libraries.

Past library developments in Indiana clearly indicate that cooperative library efforts are not recent activities. However, cooperation has evolved steadily through the years and this movement has now encompassed all types of libraries from the largest to the smallest.

Libraries are merely the vehicles through which services and programs for people are provided. Library board members, librarians, and interested lay people of Indiana have been and are active in library development. It is through their efforts that libraries are achieving prominence in the world of education, in social life, and in the everyday living of today's citizens through the provision of materials, programs, and services needed for existence in a fast-paced society.

The Indiana Five Year Program does not attempt to set forth all the directions Indiana libraries must take for future development. It is a document for periodic review and change. As change is ever with us, planning for improved library services to people must continually change.

The people of Indiana (librarians, library trustees, and lay people) have contributed greatly to the planning contained in the Five Year Program. Their interest, suggestions, and assistance in developing plans for library improvement are gratefully acknowledged.

The counsel and encouragement from the dedicated personnel of the Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is very much appreciated. Contributions made by Allan Sevigny, Regional VI Program Officer, are hereby acknowledged with appropriate thanks. Phases I, II, and III of the Planning Sessions for development of a Five Year Program designed by the Ohio State University's Evaluation Center introduced new concepts in planning and reinforced old ones. All are to be commended on their efforts.

The staff of the Extension Division under the leadership and guidance of Miss Abbie Heitger have contributed in full measure and to them goes the credit for producing this document in its final form.

Thus, it is with the knowledge that there is much to be done in the coming years toward further library development in Indiana, building upon the strengths that now exist and laying the foundations for greater library strengths, that this document is prepared and submitted for consideration by the appropriate governing bodies as well as by the many other individuals who care about libraries. The planning for and analysis of library services and programs in Indiana will undergo change as required by a rapidly changing society.

Marcelle K. Foote, Director
Indiana State Library

INTRODUCTION

Findings contained in the Indiana Library Studies have been used as background material for development of the Library Services and Construction Act Five-Year Program. From the Studies and its Coordinating and Steering Committee, a plan has evolved for Indiana Library Development.

Three major development areas are called for: 1) Strengthening the Indiana State Library; 2) Designation of Resource Centers within the state; 3) Establishment of no more than fourteen and no less than eight Area Library Services Authorities (two Areas may join to form one ALSA), whose membership includes all types of libraries. The Area Library Services Authorities follow the pattern established by Executive Order which designated fourteen socio-economic regions in Indiana.

Funding for Authorities may be provided by member libraries from local funds; however, planning, establishment, and operating grants will, of necessity, come from state and federal funds. Presently, there is no state funding for public libraries in Indiana - nor are all areas of the state in library districts. Federal funds from the Library Services and Construction Act are essential in order to begin and continue the statewide development of the Authorities.

Additional library services and programs, statewide, regional, and local, are vital to the provision of library service to the residents of the state of Indiana. Some of these programs are already underway and others are in the planning stage.

Impetus for the Indiana Library Studies came as the result of a resolution presented to the Indiana General Assembly in 1965.[1]

[1] Acts of 1965, Chap. 458

Library Study Committee

A library study committee was activated as authorized and spent the ensuing year hearing testimony from school librarians and administrators, special librarians and research and development officers, public librarians and public library trustees, librarians employed in state departments and institutions, and government officials.

Several pieces of "housekeeping" legislation were recommended by the study committee, and much of it was enacted in the 1967 General Assembly. However, the main recommendation was that a study of library needs of the state be initiated and recommendations for further action be made to a second legislative library study committee which had been established by the 1967 legislature.

Under the directorship of Dr. Peter Hiatt and funded by Library Services and Construction Act money, the Indiana State Library inaugurated a series of nineteen studies which examined the citizens' needs for, uses of, and reactions to libraries of all kinds.

Advisory Committee

An advisory committee to Dr. Hiatt, composed of two members from each of the organizations* designated in the original resolution setting up the legislative library study committee, was established. This committee reviewed the proposed outline for each of the studies, reacted to a preliminary draft of each study, and finally reviewed the finished copy.

*Indiana Library Association
Indiana Library Trustee Association
Indiana School Librarians Association
Special Library Association

As the time approached to draft a statewide plan based on the recommendations contained in the studies, the role of the committee changed from advisory to one of action and it became the Coordinating/Steering Committee. More members were added, so that the membership consisted of the president and the president-elect of each Association, two members from the Indiana School Library Association, the Indiana Library Trustees Association, the Indiana Chapter of the Special Library Association, the Indiana Library Association, and the College and University Roundtable of the Indiana Library Association. In addition, the president and president-elect of the Small Library Division of the Indiana Library Association were added to the committee. The Director and a representative of the Division of Instructional Media of the State Department of Public Instruction; the Director, Assistant Director, and Head of the Extension Division of the Indiana State Library; and the consultant jointly employed by the Indiana University Graduate Library School and the State Library became ex-officio members.

The committee spent considerable time discussing the studies and their recommendations. Each organization scheduled a presentation of the findings at district and state meetings and sought input from the membership at every opportunity.

Finally, a draft of a statewide library development plan was produced, and twenty-two area meetings were held for the express purpose of presenting the plan and holding discussions on it. Approximately fifteen hundred librarians, school administrators, library trustees, and interested lay persons attended these meetings.

TITLE I

INDIANA LIBRARY SERVICE

There are 241 public libraries in Indiana providing library service to 4,573,123 or 88.1% of the state's total population (5,193,669). 11.9% of the residents of the state of Indiana do not have direct access to a public library. There are 288,589 people in rural areas and 325,779 people in urbanized areas who are without library service. 35.3% of Indiana's 1,009 townships in Indiana are without any library service. This percentage does not include the 32 Indiana townships which are partially served. Indiana libraries do not meet state or national library standards. Indiana has an average of 2.37 volumes per capita for the population now being served by libraries, or 2.03 volumes per capita for the entire state. (The minimum is 5 volumes per capita according to Standards issued by the American Library Association.) 34.2% of the population are registered borrowers; however, twelve of Indiana's 241 libraries either do not keep or have incomplete registration records.[2]

From the above and the information contained in the Indiana Library Studies,[3] it is evident that the citizens of the state do not have adequate library service. Further, accessibility to library service must be developed from the user's viewpoint, not that of the institution.

> "Because the world and the conditions in which we live are changing so rapidly, it is even more important today than ever before that we make available the materials and facilities our citizens need to read about the past, to understand the present, and to realize better the future. Our efforts to assist education are less than wholehearted unless we also encourage and promote reading, a love of

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[2] Statistics of Indiana Libraries 1970.

[3] Indiana Library Studies, ed. Peter Hiatt, 19 vols., (Bloomington, Indiana, 1970).

scholarship and a respect for the great writings of others--unless we bring to the children of the ghetto a broader horizon."[4]

Goal

The Coordinating/Steering Committee of the Indiana Library Studies defined the goal for establishment of Area Library Services Authorities as "Quality Library Services for the Citizens of the State of Indiana Notably Such as Will Meet the Variety of Their Needs." Based on analysis of the Indiana Library Studies and on the basis of preliminary planning for the development of statewide library service, the Committee identified the following points as necessary elements for the continued development and improvement of library services in Indiana:

1. A confederation of the professional associations with library responsibilities, to measure, evaluate, and plan. This confederation shall hire, support, and direct an executive secretary.

2. Recognizing the unique roles of the various types of libraries, in addition to promoting the development and services of each, advantage should be taken of the numerous overlapping of library activities where cooperation is not only possible but desirable.

3. The need to make provisions for the extension or enhancement of services in existing units recognizing the inadequacies existing in all types of libraries regardless of size.

4. The need to extend public, academic, school, and special library services to areas which do not now have such services.

5. A stronger Indiana State Library to meet larger increasing responsibilities.

6. Networks to permit wide access to library resources.

7. Greater cooperation among types of libraries through the establishment of geographical area library systems.

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[4]113 Cong. Rec. 13397 (daily ed. Oct. 16, 1967) (remarks of Mr. Reid)

8. The right and obligation of the local community to provide the direction and support for basic library services; the autonomy of local governing bodies; the right of any library not to participate in area library system development.

9. The question, "How does a given activity benefit the citizen/patron?" as the primary criterion in the formation and evaluation of any plan. Expenditures for personal services and library materials should take precedence over expenditure for erecting and maintaining facilities.

10. The limitations of present sources of funding libraries prevent significant library development; the need for new and different sources of funding to provide supplemental financial aid and services; the need to encourage appropriate increases in local revenue and beneficial services.

11. State and federal funds to establish and support geographical area library systems, and to implement other aspects of the plan for improvement in library services in Indiana.

12. A professional public relations program.

13. Coordinated formal and informal training and educational programs geared to the manpower needs of Indiana's libraries.

14. A continuing research program.

Library Development in Indiana

I. Indiana State Library: The Indiana State Library should reorganize into divisions reflecting its functions, should draw up priorities, and should seek adequate funding to carry out those priorities.

II. State Resource Centers: The Indiana State Library should, on the basis of strong and/or unique holdings, designate certain Indiana libraries (public, academic, or special) on mutual agreement as special or general resource centers.

III. Area Library Services Authorities: Area Library Services Authorities should be established.

A. Legal Bases: Using existing legislation such as the Interlocal Cooperation Act and the Library Services Authority Act, and following state planning guidelines such as Executive Order Number 18-68, no more than fourteen Area Library Services Authorities should be established, each area having a population of at least 100,000.

1. Each Area Library Services Authority is to be organized to serve as an intermediate service unit between local service units and state level resource and service units.

2. Participation in a Library Services Authority is to be determined by the local governing body, but such participation must fall within prescribed geographical boundaries.

B. Establishment: Area Library Planning Commissions should be formed by the Indiana State Library for the purposes of setting up Area Library Services Authorities. Each Area Planning Commission should:

1. Consist of representatives of all libraries and of interested lay groups within the prospective Area Library Services Authority.

2. Draw up initial plans for the establishment of the Area Library Services Authority, setting both short and long range goals.

3. Determine the organizational structure, administration, financing, and services of the Area Library Services Authority.

4. Submit a plan and a request for funds to the State Library.

C. Services: The services of the Area Library Services Authorities and the priorities among such services should be locally determined.

IV. Financing: In recognition of the policy of the state of Indiana, as a part of its provision for public education, to promote the establishment, maintenance, and development of library services, funds for area library development (Area Library Planning Commissions, Area Library Services Authorities, Indiana State Library, State Resource Centers) should be provided from state, as well as from local and federal sources.[5]

Indiana's libraries have valuable resources, but there are also many existent deficiencies.[6] Paraphrasing an often-used quotation, no library, no state is an island unto itself. Participation in interstate and national library

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[5]Coordinating/Steering Committee "Outline Draft", April 12, 1971.

[6]Indiana Library Studies, ed. Peter Hiatt, 19 vols., (Bloomington, Indiana 1970)

development is essential for library progress--a fact readily acknowledged by the library profession in Indiana. Cooperation on a regional and a national basis can provide a means of achieving the goal of total library service for Indiana residents.

Objectives of Library Development in Indiana

1. Support formal educational goals of individuals from pre-kindergarten through formal school training.
2. Work with agencies and institutions in introducing people to changes in society and in helping individuals adapt to change.
3. Assist in motivation of individuals by acting as the supplying agent of ideals and goals for those disadvantaged and minority groups needing particular and specialized aid.
4. Support, by providing materials and resources needed, the operations of government, science, business, and other specialized fields.
5. Provide support to other agencies for programs for self education, adult education, and training for the individuals needing these programs.
6. Continue to provide the individual with the materials and information for his spiritual, intellectual, cultural, informational, and recreational needs in his community, and expand and improve this library function.[7]

[7]Draft of Summary Volume, Indiana Library Studies, Peter Hiatt, 1972.

TITLE I - INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

Institutional libraries, before 1968, were generally in an extremely poor, standstill situation, and there was little sign of any possible change or improvement.

In 1968, when LSCA funds first became available for institutional library services, a survey was made of the library services provided residents of Indiana institutions.[8] This study pointed out existing conditions and made specific recommendations for improvements.

Two years earlier, the Indiana State Library, with the cooperation of the Indiana Library Association, Indiana School Librarians' Association and Indiana Department of Public Instruction, conducted a survey of the correctional institutions in Indiana.[9] Both studies depict the dark picture of library services found in all types of institutional libraries.

There are twenty-seven state institutions in Indiana. Eleven are correctional institutions under the Indiana State Department of Correction. Twelve are mental hospitals under the Indiana State Department of Mental Health. And, four are "special" institutions under the Indiana State Board of Health.

The eleven correctional institutions are:

1. Indiana Boys' School at Plainfield
2. Indiana Girls' School at Indianapolis
3. Indiana Reformatory at Pendleton
4. Indiana State Farm at Greencastle
5. Indiana State Prison at Michigan City
6. Indiana Women's Prison at Indianapolis
7. Chain-O-Lakes Youth Camp at Albion (New)
8. Clark County Youth Camp at Henryville (New)
9. Medaryville Youth Camp at Medaryville (New)
10. Rockville Training Center at Rockville (New)
11. Indiana Youth Center at Plainfield (New)

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[8]Casey, Genevieve M. "Library Services to Residents of Indiana State Institutions". Report No. Nine of the Indiana Library Studies ed. Peter Hiatt. (Bloomington, 1970)

[9]Indiana State Library "Survey of Indiana Correctional Institution Libraries" (Indpls., Aug., 1966)

The five new correctional institutions did not start library services until after 1968 when LSCA funds became available.

The twelve mental hospitals are:

1. Dr. Norman M. Beatty Memorial Hospital at Westville
2. Larue D. Carter Memorial Hospital at Indianapolis
3. Central State Hospital at Indianapolis
4. Evansville Psychiatric Children's Center at Evansville
5. Evansville State Hospital at Evansville
6. Fort Wayne State Hospital and Training School at Fort Wayne
7. Logansport State Hospital at Logansport
8. Madison State Hospital at Madison
9. Muscatatuck State Hospital and Training School at Butlerville
10. New Castle State Hospital at New Castle
11. Northern Indiana Children's Hospital at South Bend
12. Richmond State Hospital at Richmond

The Northern Indiana Children's Hospital did not start library services until after 1968. The New Castle State Hospital has not had a functional library for a number of years. However, a library room of an adequate size is planned in a proposed new building which will be started "in a few years".

The four "special" libraries are:

1. Indiana School for the Blind
2. Indiana School for the Deaf
3. Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Home
4. Indiana Soldiers' Home

Due to financial assistance from the Library Services and Construction Act and due to the efforts of the State Library and other state agencies, there has been change and improvement in many of the institutional libraries with regard to:

1. Number of libraries
2. Library space
3. Library collections
4. Librarians' qualifications
5. Library hours
6. Library expenditure
7. Library programs
8. Continuing education programs

Library collections in the institutional libraries will continue to be strengthened by regular grants made for this purpose. At the present

time, there are 16 institutional libraries whose collections are well below the number of volumes required by minimum standards.

State-wide workshops for institutional librarians and library aides will continue to be conducted for those experienced in institutional library work as well as for beginning library workers. Workshops are also given for individual institutions according to their needs. Training programs are conducted for individual librarians through counseling and consultation. At least one professional librarian in each institutional library is the ultimate goal.

All institutions are encouraged to have the libraries open during evening and weekend hours. In correctional institutions, efforts are being made to obtain approval for residents to visit the library during the evenings in groups or units. When possible, library programs in correctional institutions are conducted in the evening since residents are occupied with their assignments during the day.

Library programs to provide leisure time activities and to encourage reading are recommended. Volunteers are being recruited to sponsor many of the programs because of staff shortages in institutional libraries. Community support of library programs is being solicited with volunteers from service clubs, churches, and charitable organizations in neighboring communities. Contact with "outsiders" brings a healthy psychological stimulus to residents.

Through the assistance of funds from the Library Services and Construction Act, considerable improvement in libraries and library programs in institutional libraries in Indiana has been realized. State agencies have become increasingly aware of the therapeutic and rehabilitative values of library services given in institutional libraries. Therefore, institutional libraries must continue to grow, prosper, and provide their users with informational, educational, and recreational materials necessary for rehabilitation.

TITLE I - LIBRARY SERVICES FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

"In all parts of America, including Indiana, library services for the non-institutionalized handicapped are poor. This unfortunate situation is due to a variety of causes, including cost and scarcity of special materials appropriate for the handicapped and the fact that day to day library activities often push extension services into the background. Another major reason is that the great majority of librarians do not have the knowledge and skills necessary for providing good services for these people. Very few librarians learn about this type of work in library school courses or in workshops for professional librarians."[10]

The COMSTAC Report: Standards for Strengthened Services[11] refers to:

"any blind, visually handicapped or partially sighted person whose vision, after treatment and/or correction, is impaired to the extent that he or she is unable to use printed materials prepared for normally sighted persons".

This is applied more broadly to library service for all physically handicapped persons who are unable to read or use normal print.

The principles in the COMSTAC Report underlie the goals and objectives of library programs for the blind and physically handicapped. They are used also as a means of evaluation for all implemented programs.

With regard to certification of blind and physically handicapped persons by "competent authority" as eligible for specialized library services and materials the Indiana State agency will recognize as "competent authority" any member of the medical or allied professions. Also, professional persons in the fields of public health, education, library service, rehabilitation, social work, and public welfare may certify an individual as being eligible to receive this service because of his inability to read ordinary printed materials.

The State agency provides assurance that all appropriate public or non-profit private libraries, agencies, and organizations for the physically handicapped will be accorded an opportunity to participate in the program.

[10]John A. McCrossan, "Library Services for Indiana's Handicapped," Report No. 8, Indiana Library Studies, ed. Peter Hiatt (Bloomington, Ind., 1970), p. 1.

[11]Commission on Standards and Accreditation of Services for the Blind, The COMSTAC Report: Standards for Strengthened Services, ed. Frances A. Koestler (N.Y., 1966), pp. 201-203.

Statistics

There are no fully reliable statistics or data on the numbers of people with visual or other physical handicaps. Existing data provide only estimates as to the numbers of people who cannot use regular print materials because of physical handicaps.[12]

Blindness

The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc. has published perhaps the best present estimates on the numbers of persons who are blind or who have visual problems. These estimates are projected on the basis of age, race, and infant death rate factors -- factors which are known to have a bearing upon the incidence of blindness.

In the Estimated Statistics on Blindness the estimated number of legally blind people in the United States in 1965 was 416,000.[13] In Indiana, the estimate of legally blind persons for the same year was set at 9,250.

The prevalence rate of legal blindness for Indiana was estimated at 1,88 per 1,000 population for 1960. Trends in estimated prevalence rates for legal blindness from 1940 to 1960 indicated little change. Therefore, the prevalence rates in 1960 offer good approximations for the next several years. If this assumption is valid, estimates can be projected for the number of cases of blindness in Indiana for 1975 and 1980, using the 1960 prevalence rate for Indiana of 1.88 per 1,000 population.

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[12] R.C. Swank, Library Service for the Visually and Physically Handicapped: A Report to the California State Library, (Sacramento, 1966), p. 13.

[13] National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc. Estimated Statistics on Blindness and Vision Problems (N.Y., 1966)

Year	Population	Rate of Prevalence (Per 1,000 Population)	Projected Number of Cases
1970	5,193,669*	1.88	9,764
1975	5,729,346**	1.88	10,771
1980	6,196,254**	1.88	11,649

* 1970 Census
** Projection from Report Number 5, Indiana Library Studies

The prevalence of legal blindness by age group in the United States in 1962 was estimated as follows:

Age Group	Cases Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent of Total Cases
Under 20	54.1	9.8%
20-39	112.7	13.5%
40-64	237.5	29.5%
65 and Over	1,098.1	47.2%

Nearly half of all the legally blind are therefore of retirement age or older.

Physical Handicaps

Estimates for the number of blind are more accurate than those for physically handicapped.

> "Statistics about people who might qualify for library service under Title I because of physical handicaps other than visual are non-existent, simply because they have never been gathered on the basis of inability to use conventional printed materials" [14]

However, some estimates have been compiled, based on surveys made on the degrees of severity of certain handicaps.[15]

Between 1963 and 1968, the estimated number of handicapped persons in Indiana grew from 104,000 to 110,000 or 1,200 per year. In order to present an estimate for 1970, 2,400 (for the two year period 1968-1970) should be added to the 1968 estimation, thereby setting the 1970 estimated number of handicapped at 112,400.

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[14] Swank, "Library Service for the Visually and Physically Handicapped," p. 16.

[15] John A. McCrossan, "Library Services for Indiana's Handicapped," Report No.8, Indiana Library Studies, ed. Peter Hiatt (Bloomington, Indiana, 1970).

No reliable comparisons can be made between the estimates on legal blindness and on other physical handicaps. The National Health Survey, used by Dr. McCrossan in his projections on physical handicaps, includes estimates on "visual impairments". An overlap in estimates must therefore be taken into consideration.

Present Services

Until 1968, the most extensive library service offered to the non-institutionalized handicapped in Indiana was the mail-order service of the Division for the Physically Handicapped, Indiana State Library, which serves as the Regional Library for Indiana, receives braille, talking books, and tapes from the Library of Congress, as well as materials from other sources. These materials are sent by mail, without charge, to blind and physically handicapped readers.

In early 1968, upon recommendation of the Title IVB Advisory Council, seven District Centers were established in Indiana in order to locate a larger number of the handicapped and to serve them more effectively. The Centers are located in the public libraries of Columbus, Elkhart, Fort Wayne, Lake County (this District Center was located at the Hammond Public Library until June 30, 1970), New Albany, Peru, and Vincennes. Each of them received materials and equipment and has the responsibility of circulating talking books in its area. The State Library's Division for the Physically Handicapped retains responsibility for direct service to the handicapped in twenty counties located near Indianapolis as well as retaining responsibility for state-wide distribution of braille materials, tapes, and tape cassettes. In addition, the Division serves as a consulting and resource center for the District Centers.

Projections - A Five-Year Program

Costs for a program of high quality library service for the blind and physically handicapped are necessarily higher than service for non-handicapped readers. The COMSTAC Report states that "the cost of providing library materials to the blind and visually handicapped will average at least five to seven times the cost of providing the same level of service to sighted people."[16] Dr. McCrossan verifies these cost figures for extension of library services to other physically handicapped people.[17]

Based upon the above report an average cost figure of $35.00 per handicapped person served is anticipated.

The District Centers were serving 1,645 blind and physically handicapped, and the Division for the Physically Handicapped was serving 898 as of December 21, 1971. Using the estimated figure of 112,400 handicapped persons eligible for library service in Indiana, there remain nearly 110,000 who are not presently receiving service.

A proportion of one out of four handicapped people will probably utilize library services.[18] In planning for the extension of library services to this special group, therefore, quality library service must be planned for at least 27,500 people, or one-fourth of the 110,000 not being served.

In order to meet the major goal of extending the full range of quality library service to the unserved blind and physically handicapped, the present level of library services maintained by the State Agency's Division

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[16]The COMSTAC Report: Standards for Strengthened Services, p. 197.

[17]McCrossan, "Library Services for Indiana's Handicapped", p. 40.

[18]Swank, "Library Service for the Visually and Physically Handicapped", p. 18.

for the Physically Handicapped and by the seven District Centers must be supplemented in several areas.

Goals to be reached over the next five years are:

1. To continue and to intensify efforts to locate and identify handicapped individuals who might benefit from library services by working closely with volunteer and social service agencies whose primary responsibilities are to aid the handicapped. Optimistically 9,165 handicapped persons not presently served can be brought into the program.

2. To extend direct personal assistance to the handicapped readers served by:

   a. Establishing and maintaining regular personal contact with non-ambulatory readers through home visits supplemented by telephone calls.

   b. Establishing reference and reading guidance services.

   c. Including handicapped readers, as far as possible, in such library group activities as story hours, lectures, and discussion groups.

3. To increase the number of personnel at the District Centers so that the above direct services may be initiated and maintained.

4. To build special media collections both on the State level and at the District Centers to include custom-made transcriptions by volunteer groups, and technical, scientific, professional, vocational, and other resources in addition to recreational and cultural materials.

5. To compile a union catalog of materials in special media available in Indiana, including custom-made transcriptions by volunteer groups, and make this catalog available not only at the State and District Center levels but also on the community level.

6. To initiate a radio network of educational, informational, and recreational programming designed for the blind and physically handicapped. This will be an extension of the library services now maintained for the handicapped.

7. To organize volunteers and utilize them in locating the eligible handicapped and in extending direct service, under professional supervision, to the handicapped through such means as delivery service, conducting of story hours, and reading programs for the handicapped.

8. To intensify the present public information program through press releases in all media and through closer cooperation with other agencies serving the blind and handicapped.

9. To institute periodic workshops to assist in the training and educating of District Center personnel and of volunteers who work with the handicapped.

Specific Evaluation of Physically Handicapped Program

Techniques of evaluation include gathering statistics from the District Centers on the number of active readers served, the number of institutions which have deposit collections of special media, circulation statistics, and records of personnel working in the program. The District Centers are required to file completed statistical report forms quarterly. Financial reports from the District Centers are required every six months. These reports itemize expenditures in the allowable categories for the program both in federal funds and in local funds. Therefore, a cost benefit analysis of service to the blind and physically handicapped can be made. Progress of the programs is evaluated through interviews with District Center personnel and with volunteers working in the program.

Criteria for evaluating state-level and community-level services to physically handicapped, as given by the National Accreditation Council for Agencies Serving the Blind and Physically Handicapped, include: (1) size of professional and non-professional staff; (2) extension of personal service and group activities; (3) provision of reference materials in special media; (4) use of volunteers; and (5) provision of special reading equipment for use by the handicapped.[19] These can be reviewed periodically and used to evaluate progress made in the program.

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[19]National Accreditation Council for Agencies Serving the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Self-Study and Evaluation Guide -- Library Services (New York, 1968).

TITLE II

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

According to the Statistics of Indiana Libraries 1970, there are 36 public libraries in Indiana which are 67 years of age and older. In addition, there are 105 public libraries that are 50 years of age and older. It has been cited in several of the volumes of the Indiana Library Studies that facilities for library service in Indiana are both inadequate and outdated. Libraries and library construction have not kept pace with community growth and development.

Priorities

The following priorities have been established by the Indiana State Library which establish eligibility and insure maximum use of construction funds under Title II:

Priority #1. A library serving a library district of 10,000 or more people which was formed after March, 1961, by the merger of two or more library districts or by the merger of one or more townships into the library district.

Priority #2. A library which is cooperating with one or more library districts, such cooperation authorized by written contract and by resolution of cooperation between the cooperating libraries. This cooperation may be either for the mutual provision of general services such as reciprocal borrowing, or for the joint employment of professional personnel or specialists, or for special services such as centralized processing. The total population in the cooperating library districts must be at least 20,000. The resolution of cooperation must provide for continuation of the agreement for at

least five years, subject to an annual appropriation being made available, and if for the provision of general services, include, as a minimum cooperative activity, reciprocal free borrowing privileges.

Priority #3. A library has within a seven square mile area of contiguous library district, including the site, a minimum population of 20,000 residents of the library district applying for the construction grant, which population according to the census or other measure acceptable to the Indiana State Library has increased at least five per cent since the United States Census of 1970.

Priority #4. A county or county contractual library district as defined in the Indiana Code 20-13-1.

Priority #5. A Library Services Authority or a library which has adequate acceptable plans for the development of new and/or innovative services but whose further development is dependent upon adequate physical facilities being made available.

However, in the event that the Indiana State Library shall make a request for funds under this Title for the construction, addition to, or remodeling of its physical facilities, such a request shall pre-empt the established order of priorities and shall receive first consideration for funds available in any fiscal year and these funds may be carried over into the next fiscal year.

TITLE III

INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

"The importance of Title III cannot be overstated. Interlibrary cooperation is the key to surmounting many of the problems presently facing libraries -- the shortages in library collections, the isolation of rural libraries, the movement of Americans to the suburbs in greater numbers with an attendant increase on the resources of suburban libraries. A pooling of resources by libraries to provide quality services to a wide variety of people covering broad geographical areas is the logical answer to many of these problems."[20]

"Interlibrary cooperation, the establishment of interlibrary networks, and the more extensive employment by libraries of new information technology have all been considered as possible means of reducing the unit cost of library services to offset in some degree the total financial impact of the need for greatly increased services. The National Advisory Commission on Libraries believes that all of these developments have great potentialities for library service and should be vigorously pursued. Their value will almost certainly rest in making it possible to have library services of a form and scope now unattainable rather than in reducing the cost of services. In reality, the effective employment of these new devices and methods will itself require a large additional investment of funds."[21]

Goals

1. Ultimate Goal (1-15 years)

   Providing, for every person in Indiana, the means of access to any information or published material anywhere in the nation through state networks linked with national networks.

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[20] H.R. Rep. No. 1659, 91st Cong., 2d Sess., 10 (1970; Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1970).

[21] Douglas M. Knight and E. Shepley Nourse, eds., Libraries at Large (New York: Bowker, 1969), p. 502.

2. Intermediate Goal (1-10 years)

Providing, for every person in Indiana, the means of access to information sources and published material available in the state through the establishment and operation of an information service system of local, and statewide networks.

3. Immediate Goals (1-5 years)

Providing the basis for the development of a statewide information service system by completing current projects and by planning and designing, through the coordinated efforts of all types of libraries, programs appropriate for meeting the identified needs of such a system.

Objectives

1. Increasing the accessibility (both bibliographic and physical) and quality of library services and materials.
2. Coordinating and mobilizing all resources of the academic, special, school, and public libraries.
3. Developing cooperation in the building of collections to eliminate unnecessary duplication of resources.
4. Maintaining a continuing evaluation of statewide goals and objectives and the contribution to these by individual projects.
5. Maintaining a successful plan for interlibrary cooperation by periodic review of goals and objectives, of resources used in meeting objectives, of policies governing acquisition, use, and disposition of resources, and by implementing changes as needed in any portion of the plan.

GENERAL PRIORITIES

1. Library services for the disadvantaged in urban and rural areas.
2. Library services for state institutions.
3. Library services to the physically handicapped.
4. Development and improvement of library service in geographical areas and to groups of persons without such service or with inadequate service.
5. Strengthening of metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers.
6. Proposals contemplating cooperation of all, or nearly all, the libraries of an area or region (including school, large and small public libraries, special, public and private institutional, and college and university libraries) will receive favored priority status.
7. Projects providing for state-wide projects, either intra or interstate; cooperation at regional levels, both intra and interstate; cooperation of separate libraries in metropolitan areas.
8. Strengthening State Library Administrative Agency meeting needs of citizenry.
9. Demonstration of ideas in library science new to Indiana.
10. Education, continuing education, and research.
11. Supplementing collections of materials in specific areas of Indiana for specific purposes.

GENERAL CRITERIA

Criteria used by the State Agency in evaluating applications for funds under Titles I, II, and III are the following:

1. An area not locally taxed for public library service shall be considered as being "without public library service."
2. An area served by a public library whose library service does not meet state and national standards shall be considered as having "inadequate services." Since no public libraries in Indiana meet state or national standards, all libraries are considered inadequate.
3. Inadequacy of present facilities to develop library services as specified in the Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries,[22] Public Library Service,[23] and the building formulas in Practical Administration of Public Libraries.[24]
4. The number of people, the distribution of the population, transportation patterns and the locations of library facilities in the services area.
5. Demonstrated willingness of the local library board to provide adequate financial support and improved library services to areas and to special groups.
6. Type of improvement of existing library service to be offered by library.

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[22] Public Library Association, Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries, 15 p. 1962. Chicago.

[23] American Library Association, Public Library Service, 74 p. 1956. Chicago.

[24] Joseph L. Wheeler and Herbert Goldhor, Practical Administration of Public Libraries, 571 p. 1962. Harper and Row.

7. Addition or expansion of library service to specialized groups.

8. Establishment of new or innovative library services.

9. Provision for education of library oriented individuals and continuing education of professional personnel.

10. Value of project in helping to promote and establish permanent statewide networks or library systems.

11. State and interstate cooperative plans are evaluated as to: (1) Objective; (2) Willingness of libraries to participate; (3) Relative value of project in meeting accepted standards of service; (4) Willingness of participating libraries and agencies to continue financial support; and (5) Relative value of project in promoting further interlibrary cooperation at all levels.

GENERAL METHODS OF EVALUATION

Projects are evaluated individually with emphasis placed on the respective project's relationship to attainment of the overall goal. Evaluation is made by those actively engaged in the respective projects in the state and by Consultants within the State Agency. Special Consultants are used, when necessary, to make specific studies of certain projects.

The "Application for LSCA Project Grant" is such that context and input evaluations by the submitting library are necessary in order to provide the information required (i.e., geographical and population data, type and age of group to be served, statistical data on participating agencies, stated needs, people affected by the project, objectives, outline of the program and varying methods to be used in carrying out the program, description of measurements and records to be kept, evaluative methods to be used, and budget).

To aid the project library in setting up the evaluative methods called for in the Application, guidelines for structuring evaluation at the project library level are sent with the application form. The guidelines suggest the collection of the following information for evaluation of the project:

a. Identification of libraries participating in the project.

b. How the project will improve library services to Indiana patrons.

c. Listing of specific project objectives to be rated periodically by the project library as to whether or not, in its estimation, the objectives are being "met," "partially met," or "not met."

d. Periodic review of methods being used to carry out the project, with specific notation of strengths and weaknesses in the following areas:

-Internal organizational structure for the project
-Supervision of the project
-Personnel utilization
-Distribution of work load
-Work procedure and organization
-Cooperation of participating libraries
-Funding
-Other relevant factors

Based on these reviews, alterations in methods for carrying out the project can be made when necessary.

e. Development of statistics by project library which will be pertinent to its specific project.

Depending upon the purpose of the project, the type of statistics which help in evaluation relate to: (1) use of the project product; (2) number of libraries participating; (3) estimation of improved service in terms of time, efficiency, accuracy; (4) utilization of personnel; (5) cost related to benefit.

In addition to statistics, data for evaluation is collected through interviews, questionnaires, informal discussions, or representative councils.

After submission to the State Library, the Applications are reviewed in relation to their contribution toward meeting statewide objectives and goals, criteria, and priorities.

Consultation among members of the Advisory Council and personnel of the State Library result in approval or disapproval of the project as proposed in connection with its relationship to the overall library development program. Changes are suggested when it is felt that such modifications will be beneficial. Final approval is given by the Indiana Library and Historical Board.

Evaluation is continued by the staff of the Extension Division of the State Library through consultation and interview with the library director and other personnel of the library directly involved. Quarterly reports on project activities are submitted by the project library. The evaluation methods described by the project library in its application provide for process evaluation during the course of the project in that the strengths and weaknesses of the methods being used in carrying out the project are periodically reviewed. These quarterly progress reports reflect the reviews of operational methods as well as provide a general rundown on the current status of the project. The progress reports give the State Library an indication of the direction the project is taking, of problems that need to be solved, and of the efficiency of the operational set-up. Product evaluation is possible by project libraries on a limited basis at six month report intervals. The formal report at project completion shows the results of the project library's evaluation methods and to what extent its objectives were realized. The semi-annual evaluation report and the formal report are used by the State Library in deciding whether the project is meeting, or has met, its stated objectives or alternative objectives and to what degree. Fiscal reporting with the resulting expenditure evaluation is made every six months.

Documentary material is frequently provided the participating library by patrons, giving user evaluation of the project's value. These are received by the State Library and evaluated with additional reports submitted by the project library.

The demonstration and experimental projects which are approved by the Indiana Library and Historical Board, on a sliding scale of LSCA expenditure, determine the library clientele's acceptance of the new library program. The projects are either continued by local funds or are discontinued. However, this cannot always serve as a true evaluation of the benefits of a demonstration or experimental library project since local political factors may be involved.

Where possible, both quantitative and qualitative time-phased goals for organizational units are developed. "Use" goals, when advisable, are one basis for measuring the effectiveness of programs and services provided. For projects of the State Library, continuous organizational planning, research, and analysis is made of all programs.

Overall evaluations of projects are made with actual performance measured against output. Such evaluation includes statistical data on manpower and financial planning, and comparisons are made of actual performance as opposed to previously established yearly or multi-yearly goals.

The extent to which each project contributes to meeting statewide objectives can be established by the creation of a value scale based on the priority of the project and the extent to which its objectives were met. In this way each completed project will have a numerical value which will allow for comparisons between and among all projects relating to the contributions of each in meeting statewide objectives.

Periodic reviews are made of planning efforts to determine whether goals of the project are being met. It is possible on a sampling basis to evaluate time spent, dollars expended, and units of work performed as contrasted with pre-existing conditions.

A measurement of the utilization of the project product can be made by sending a questionnaire to a selected sampling of those libraries or persons using the project, asking for notations of new services made possible by the product, number of times used, how many questions could not have been answered internally without the product, time saved in using product, etc.

Public opinion surveys are used to ascertain the extent and the effectiveness of library services and programs. Patrons' answers to questionnaires indicate attitudes regarding collections and services. If there have been previous surveys of this nature, a comparison of "before" and "after" conditions can be made.

An analysis of books and professional and para-professional staff per capita, hours of operation, and number of volumes withdrawn among the libraries in the projects is made. Previous trends together with state and national standards are used for comparative purposes. Periodic questionnaires and group evaluation sessions are held to analyze the effectiveness of services provided and to suggest opportunities for improved services.

An annual survey of the number of libraries in the state participating in interlibrary cooperative ventures is made.

APPENDIX A

COORDINATING/STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mrs. Harriet E. Bard
Moorison Reeves Library
48 North 6th Street
Richmond, Indiana 47374

Mrs. Georgia Cole
Instructional Materials Center
1101 So. 13th Street
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802

Mr. C. S. Iden
P.O. Box 1104
Kokomo, Indiana 46901

Mrs. Mary Kay Henning
Kendallville Pub. Library
Kendallville, Indiana 46755

Mr. Bernard Holicky
Purdue University
Calumet Campus
2233 - 171st Street
Hammond, Indiana 46323

Mr. Edward A. Howard
22 So. East 5th Street
Evansville, Indiana 47708

Miss Georgia Goodwin
Southport High School
East Banta Road
Indianapolis, Indiana 46227

Mr. Nevin W. Raber
Indiana Univ. Business Lib.
School of Business Building
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Dr. Estella Reed
Purdue University
Hammond, Indiana

Mr. Dale Hartzler, Director
Division of Instruction Media
Indiana State Office Building
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Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Mr. Donald E. Thompson
1103 W. Pike Street
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

Mr. Ralph Van Handel
5801 Taft Place
Gary, Indiana 46408

Mr. Ray Fetterley
500 N. Main Street
Franklin, Indiana 46131

Mrs. Ferne Johnson
4343 Wyandotte Drive
Ft. Wayne, Indiana 46805

Mr. Robert Y. Coward
Head Librarian
B.F. Hamilton Memorial Library
Franklin College of Indiana
Franklin, Indiana 46131

Mrs. Virginia Dunigan
701 Raymond Street
Plainfield, Indiana 46168

Mr. Walter Morrill
Hanover College Library
Hanover, Indiana 47243

Mrs. Patricia Schaefer
Muncie Public Library
301 E. Jackson Street
Muncie, Indiana 47305

Mr. Gordon Thompson
651 Bryn Mawr Drive
Indianapolis, Indiana 46260

Mr. Tom Hull
American National Hdq. Library
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Box 1055
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Mr. Ralph Simon
929 Hall Road
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

Miss Phyllis Land
Division of Instruction Media
Indiana State Office Building
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Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Miss Helen Campbell
Indiana School of Dentistry
1121 W. Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

Mr. Bruce Shuman
Assistant Professor
Graduate Library School
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Miss Ruth Kellogg
Elkhart Public Library
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Elkhart, Indiana 46514

Mrs. A. W. Osipe
1102 N. Dr. Sunset Parkway
Seymour, Indiana 47274

Mrs. Barbara Hanna
Delphi Public Library
222 East Main Street
Delphi, Indiana 46923

Miss Marcelle K. Foote, Dir.
Indiana State Library
140 N. Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Mr. Ray Ewick, former Ass't. Director
Indiana State Library
140 N. Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Miss Abbie Heitger, Head
Extension Division
Indiana State Library
140 N. Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

APPENDIX B

CONTRIBUTORS TO FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

Indiana State Library

Marcelle K. Foote, Director
Abbie Heitger, Head, Extension Division
Delaine Biddle, Library Consultant
Jewell Hansell, LSCA Coordinator
Jean Jose, Library Consultant
M. J. Smith, Publications Editor
Bob Wang, Institutional Library Consultant

LSCA Advisory Council

Four persons Representative of Public Libraries:

Mrs. Mary Miles, Librarian
Hilton U. Brown Branch Library
5427 E. Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46219

Mrs. Margaret Chase, Librarian
Evansville-Vanderburgh Co. Public Library
22 South East Fifth Street
Evansville, Indiana 47708

Mrs. Jessie Thomas, Librarian
Washington Township Library
R.R. 8 - Box 320 L
Indianapolis, Indiana 46234

Mrs. Amy Roney, Librarian
Greenfield Public Library
Greenfield, Indiana 46140

Two Persons Representative of School Libraries:

Mrs. Ferne Johnson, President
Indiana School Librarians Assn.
4343 Wyandotte Dr.
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805

Mrs. Pauline Houck
McClelland School
6740 W. Morris Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46241

(LSCA Advisory Council - con't.)

Two Persons Representative of Academic Libraries:

Mr. Walter Morrill
Hanover College
Hanover, Indiana 47243

Dean Bernard M. Fry
Graduate Library School
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Two Persons Representative of Special Libraries:

Miss Martha J. Bailey
Physics Library
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana 47907

Mrs. Bernas S. Downing
Library Agricultural Service
Eli Lilly and Company
Greenfield Laboratories
Box 708
Greenfield, Indiana 46140

Three Persons Representative of Institutional Libraries:

Mr. Windell Fewell, Ass't. Superintendent
Indiana School for the Deaf
1200 East 42nd Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

Dr. Frederick Gale, Education Director
Department of Correction
804 State Office Building
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Mr. Raymond Benson, Head
Education and Activity Therapy Branch
Department of Mental Health
1315 West Tenth Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

(LSCA Advisory Council - con't.)

Three Persons Representative of Libraries Serving the Handicapped:

Mrs. Lida Melloh, Vice President
MDAA - Indpls. Central Indiana Chapter
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Miss Elizabeth Wishard, Head
Physically Handicapped Division
Indiana State Library
140 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Mrs. Nancy Burkhart
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Noblesville, Indiana 46060

Two Persons Representative of the Disadvantaged:

Mr. Alvin Bynum, Assistant Dean
University Division - Downtown Campus
IUPUI
925 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

Mrs. Elmo G. Coney, Executive Director
Citizens Forum Inc.
4421 N. Illinois Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208

Four Users of Libraries:

Mrs. John Lillich
350 North Line Street
Columbia City, Indiana 46725

Mrs. David Mervis
307 Rue DeMaison
Kokomo, Indiana 46901

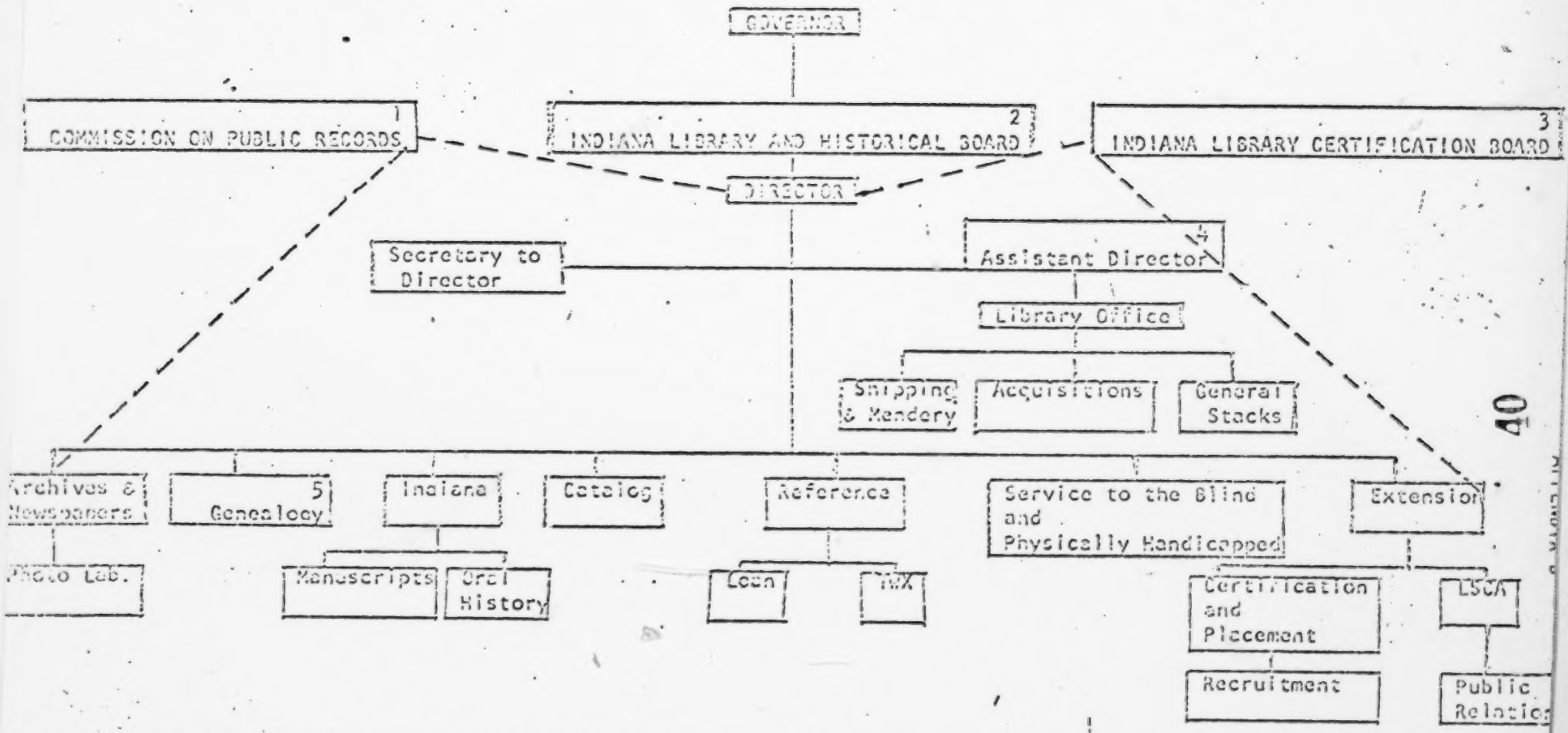
Mr. Arthur Sprunger
611 South Seventh Street
Goshen, Indiana 46526

Mrs. Robert Pierce
1503 Washington Street
Valparaiso, Indiana 46383

APPENDIX C

Indiana Planning & Development Regions

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY



5 members: the Governor, Secretary of State; State Examiner of the State Board of Accounts; Director, Indiana Historical Bureau; and Director, Indiana State Library, who is the Secretary.

5 members appointed by the Governor, 4 of whom are on the recommendation, respectively, of the Indiana Library Association Indiana Library Trustees Association, Indiana Historical Society, and the Indiana State Board of Education. Term of offic is 4 years.

3 members: the Director, Indiana State Library, who is the Executive Secretary, and 2 members appointed by the Governor o the recommendation, respectively, of the Indiana Library Association, and of the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

Responsible for Personnel, Building and Equipment, Maintenance, Budget Preparation and Fiscal Administration in addition to his duties as assistant to the Director.

The Genealogy Division contains the Darrach Memorial Library of the Indianapolis Public Library and is maintained jointly as the Genealogy Department of that library.